

LAKE CARGO COAL RATES

The Traffic World, published in Chicago, has the following of interest in West Virginia:

West Virginia railroad commissioners called on the interstate commerce commissioners September 30 to say that they were opposed to the federal authorities having anything to do with the proposition, made by the railroad, that the United States authorities shall say what the differentials on lake cargo coal from the rival districts shall be. They object on the ground that for the federal commissioners to do, or to undertake to do, anything of that kind, would be to deprive shippers of the right given them by the law, to force the railroads to justify advances in rates before they become effective.

The West Virginians made the point that when the eastern railroads, in 1913, moved that the commission reopen the advanced rate case of 1910, as a preliminary to the five per cent advance later proposed and disposed of in 1914, Commissioners Clement and Marble said that nothing could be done until the carriers had filed tariffs showing what advances they thought would be reasonable. The objecting state commissioners said that while there have been newspaper reports that the railroads think the West Virginia coal should be forty cents over Ohio and western Pennsylvania coal, there is no definite proposal, such as the filing of a tariff, upon which they could rather statistics tending to show that the proposed rates would be unreasonable.

Among the papers they filed with the commission is a copy of the dissent Messrs. Clements and Marble then made. They attach great importance to it, because, they argue, the railroads themselves appreciated the force of the point then made by the two minority members, because they filed tariffs naming five per cent advances, and upon those tariffs, not upon the motion to re-open the older advanced rate case, No. 3400, was the decision made. It was later reversed to the extent of allowing advances on all rates except lake and rail coal, iron, cement and other bulky commodities. The dissent on which they place so much stress is as follows:

The Dissent. In Official Classification Territory (June 21, 1913), 27 I. C. C. R., 384, Mr. Commissioner Clements dissenting, said as follows (at pp. 385, 386):

"The law leaves to the carriers the initiation of their rates, subject to review and correction by the commission upon complaint, or upon inquiry instituted by it on its own motion, and full bearing with power in dealing with the amount thereof to prescribe of the future only reasonable maximum rates. Nowhere in the law is the commission authorized to suspend pending investigation rates proposed by the carriers, before they become effective, only when such proposed rates have been filed pursuant to the requirements of section 6 of the act, the provisions of which demand specific statement of the rates proposed and that they be filed with the commission

and posted at stations of the carriers. It is not contended that upon a general inquiry by the commission such as is here instituted it could enter any order requiring or authorizing an increase of rates; yet this is a proceeding for the avowed purpose, among other things, of inquiring whether the present rates of the carriers afford adequate revenue. In my view any expression of opinion on this question, following a general inquiry of this kind not based upon specifically proposed rates filed according to law, involves a determination of some of the most fundamental and important questions respecting the reasonableness of rates not before us and contemplates the possibility of giving some sort of general sanction to advanced rates to be thereafter filed by the carriers.

"Of necessity it follows that, notwithstanding the recognized right of shippers to protest against such proposed increased rates as might in consequence thereafter be filed, the matters that will necessarily be involved upon the filing of such rates and protests will in a measure have been pre-determined. This I cannot believe is within the contemplation of the law or was in the mind of Congress when it was enacted."

In Advance in Rates in Official Classification Territory (June 21, 1913, 27 I. C. C. R., 384, Mr. Commissioner Marble dissenting (at p. 386), said as follows:

"I agree that the petition for rehearing should be denied, but cannot agree that the investigation should be made in advance of the posting of the proposed increases.

Increases Not Posted. "The petition should be denied because no proposed increased rates are now posted at the stations. On a further hearing of the former proceeding, therefore, the questions to be considered would be merely general, and shippers would not be afforded that specific detailed notice of the proposed new rates contemplated by the act to regulate commerce. The posting of such rates is not a merely technical form, but a necessary preliminary to a precise understanding of them by those to be affected. No conclusion that an increase has been justified in any respect whatever should be reached until after shippers have been given the notice provided by law and so called upon to state their views and objections. The commission has no jurisdiction to make rates in the first instance, to direct increase in rates, or to approve rates in advance of posting and filing.

"The dissent is based upon the view that the subject matter of the investigation is the propriety of increases in rates and that the above considerations apply to it also."

Restraint of Trade Hinted. West Virginia coal operators may also go to the department of justice with suggestions that the advances are the results of a conspiracy in restraint of trade. They are also thinking of suggesting to the department of justice that it proceed with its move looking toward a court order requiring the Pennsylvania to dispose of its Norfolk and Western stock, if it still has it.

The advances in West Virginia rates will be about 15 cents a ton, the object to make West Virginia coal rates 40 cents a ton higher than the rates from eastern Ohio and about 37 cents higher than from the Pittsburgh district. Industrial Ohio operators are demanding that the differential be made 50 cents.

Lake cargo coal rates are of no particular interest now, because the lake season of navigation will be practically at an end before advances could be accomplished on statutory notice. Besides, the railroads have pending before the commission a request that it, in effect, arbitrate that question and say what relationship among the three fields shall be. Until the commission says something with regard to that request it is suggested the railroads would hardly make a further move.

It now develops that when President Willard, of the Baltimore and Ohio, Johnson of the Norfolk and Western and Stevens of the Chesapeake and Ohio and Vice President Daily of the New York Central conferred with Commissioners Clements and Clark, they talked more about the rates on coal to consuming points than about large cargo coal. In fact, the West Virginia operators believe the purpose of the second call was wholly about the rates to what may be called interior consuming points.

The West Virginia operators, if they go to the department of justice with suggestions about the anti-trust law, will point to the fact that the Pennsylvania has, or had until recently, a big, if not a controlling stock interest in the Norfolk and Western as a reason for their belief that that part of the anti-trust law which forbids the merging of parallel and competing roads applies to that situation. If they go, they will point to the control of the Toledo and Ohio Central, the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie and the Kanawha and Michigan by the New York Central for their belief that the same part of the law applies to that situation.

Motives for Raise. It is suggested that the Toledo and Ohio Central, with the Kanawha and Michigan, extending as they do into the West Virginia field would, but for the control of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie by the New York Central, be in competition with each other, in providing coal for the markets in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Another suggestion made by the irritated West Virginia operators, who are watching the tariff division of the commission with the eyes of a hawk, is that the Chesapeake and Ohio, now that it owns the Hocking Valley, is willing to listen to suggestions about raising rates from West Virginia as an alternative to reducing rates from Ohio mines.

Ohio's railroad commissioners are considering the complaint of Ohio operators who are asking for a reduction from the Ohio mines to Ohio points of consumption, which, if ordered, would have the effect of lowering interstate rates from the adjoining Pittsburgh field, if not also from the West Virginia field.

The railroad men who called on Commissioners Clements and Clark

made no secret of their antipathy to suggestions of reduced rates from Ohio and Pennsylvania. They were frank in proposing advances in the rates from West Virginia as a solution for the situation in which they find themselves, through no fault of their own, they suggested, but largely because the Ohio mines, by means of their influence with the Ohio legislature, have made conditions such as to make it hard for Ohio operators to do business in competition with the operators in other fields.

The West Virginia operators take the position that they are no more responsible for the things the Ohio miners and law makers have done than are the railroads. Therefore, they will insist to the commission that expected tariffs be suspended and the railroads required to justify them to the uttermost limit. They will undertake to show that it is Ohio laws that hurt the Ohio and Pittsburgh field operators and that Ohio laws constitute no transportation reason justifying higher rates from West Virginia, where the operators have been strong enough to prevent restrictive legislation.

MONUMENT TO TYLER IS DEDICATED

Interesting Review of the Public Life of the Tenth President of the United States.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 16.—A monument to John Tyler, eminent Virginia statesman and tenth president of the United States, was added this week to the list of imposing memorials erected in Hollywood cemetery in this city to the memory of the famous southerners buried there. The monument, which is the first public memorial erected to President Tyler, was made possible by a congressional appropriation.

The unveiling exercises were preceded by a military parade in which the national guard of Virginia, the Richmond Blues and other organizations took part. Governor Stuart presided over the exercises at the cemetery and Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, president of William and Mary College and son of President John Tyler, was among the guests of honor. The principal address of the day was delivered by Armistead O. Gordon, of Staunton, rector of the University of Virginia.

John Tyler, to whose memory the public has been rather tardy in paying honor, was one of the most unique characters known to American statesmanship. He was born in 1790 in Charles City county, Va., the son of Judge John Tyler, a soldier of the Revolution and afterwards a prominent jurist. The son began his public career at the age of 21 as a member of the Virginia house of delegates. Before his fortieth year he had served several terms in Congress, two terms as governor of Virginia and a term in the United States senate.

Then came the presidential campaign of 1840, the most extraordinary of political campaigns that the country had experienced up to that time. President Van Buren was renominated by the Democrats and William Henry Harrison, who had been defeated four years before, by the Whigs.

Tyler's Nomination. In the Whig convention no platform or declaration of principles was adopted. John Tyler, who had been a member of President Jackson's party, was nominated to catch Democratic votes. It was perfectly well known that he was opposed to the whole Whig theory of government, but it was never supposed by those who voted for him that he would become president, as he did through the death of General Harrison one month after inauguration.

The situation that developed with Tyler's accession to the presidency was not long in producing startling results. Though no platform had been adopted in the Whig nominating convention, it was well understood that the doctrines of Henry Clay, involving the policy of a national bank, a high tariff and internal improvements, held the Whig party together, and it was supposed that most people who voted for Harrison did so in the belief that his election meant the victory of Clay's doctrines and the re-establishment of the United States bank which President Jackson had put out of existence.

Disappointed Clay. Tyler did not share these views, but regarded the Whig triumph as a victory over a corrupt and tyrannical faction which he believed to be led by Jackson and Van Buren and their friends. Henry Clay was convinced he could control Tyler, but he and all the Whigs soon discovered their mistake.

Tyler owed his place to the Whig party, but he had not changed his politics, and he remained what he had always been, a Democrat. The Whigs began immediately the work of undoing the financial legislation that Jackson and Van Buren had put through. The sub treasury of the previous administration was abolished by a bill which Tyler approved, but when the Whigs in Congress attempted to establish the "fiscal bank of the United States" Tyler vetoed the bill.

The cabinet at once resigned, with the exception of Daniel Webster, secretary of state, and the Whig members of Congress issued addresses in which they declared that "all political connection between them and John Tyler was at an end from that day forth."

Only a handful of Whig congressmen thereafter supported the president, but as time wore on the administration was successful against its Whig opponents, who were compelled to surrender or who went down in opposition.

Perhaps the most important acts of Tyler's administration were the annexation of Texas and the treaties with England and China. At the end of his term he was nominated again for the presidency, but withdrew from

MISS HALDEMAN PREPARES TO GO BACK TO EGYPT

Missionary Who Was Here Recently Soon to Resume Her Foreign Work.

Many friends in this community will be interested to learn that Miss M. Emma Haldean, the returned missionary from Egypt, who was here a few months ago, is preparing to return to Egypt for the purpose of resuming her missionary work there. Miss Haldean worked during the Hamilton meetings here and also worked with Miss Norma Greenfield, who is in charge of the Tin Plate mission.

At Terre Haute. At present Miss Haldean is at her home at Terre Haute, Ind., preparing for her departure. She expects to sail from New York City in a few days, 25 for Egypt. She still lacks about \$40 for her expenses and if any of her friends here wish to help her out they can do so by sending contributions to Mrs. C. C. Allbaugh, of 450 Mechanic street, who will forward them. Miss Haldean is a native of West Virginia, having been born at Silica, Upshur county.

The following article by Miss Haldean tells of her life work and future plans and is reprinted here at the request of local friends who are interested in her work:

"Gone into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature.—Mark 16:15. 'Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world. Amen.'—Matt. 28:20. 'Always,' literal translation, every day.

The above verses the Lord gave me when He called me to be a missionary, and I saw the heathen in every land—a vision, and counted that His command to preach the gospel to every creature meant them, and required obedience and action at once. I also believe His promise to be with me every day, and to supply all my needs.

Little Education. Having very little education at this time, homeless and moneyless, for I was an orphan girl, I had been sick for six years, and considered incurable by best physicians, not expecting to ever see a well day again. But the Lord, in answer to prayer, healed me of five complicated diseases, all glory be to His name. I had to go forth in faith to prepare for the mission work and God was also true in this, sending me to the Missionary Bible Training Institute at Nyack, N. Y. For four years He always saw to it that the money for board and other expenses was on hand just when I needed it. Often it came through letters from strangers as well as from friends.

During this training the Lord showed me that He would have me go to Egypt. This meant an entire separation from all who became so dear to me at Nyack, as the Missionary Alliance had no work in Egypt. Once more I was fully thrown out upon His promises with none but God to trust to supply my needs in Egypt. I did not know where one dollar for my support would come from. But I would not distrust my heavenly father. And O, he was so true, to send all my support. It came through various instrumentalities, both from friends and strangers. After being there one year, I was led to believe God for the support of an orphan girl, which was \$2.50 a month. God provided it. He again laid it on my heart to send a young woman, a beautiful convert, to a Bible school, to prepare her for a Bible woman. This was \$4.00 per month. Besides this I had the support of my native helper and interpreter which was \$5.00 per month. The offerings for these needs came in in sums from \$1.00 to \$50.00, to God be the glory.

Stays Two Years. Thus I spent two precious years with a company of faithful missionaries in Egypt but to our regret we had to leave our work there last fall on account of the war. It was one of the saddest days of my life to leave the dear converts and orphan girls. But now my heart is rejoicing over the fact that God is opening the way for me to go back to Egypt, where we shall be able to take up our work.

The contest when it was seen that his election was improbable. After leaving the White House he withdrew to private life and did not emerge from his retirement until the Civil war period, when he was elected to the Confederate Congress. He died January 18, 1862, in this city, before taking his seat.

which we love so well again. I know that sailing in these times of war is dangerous, and there is safety nowhere on sea or land, but there is safety and victory in the center of God's will.

Last June while asking God about returning to Egypt, He gave me this verse: "It is better to trust in the Lord than to put confidence in princes."—Psa. 148:9. From that day to this I haven't doubted for a moment but that God will get me back safely. He is able to guard our ship in these times of war and bring us safely to our desired destination, for He knows it is all for His glory and His service that we go. I am again stepping out on God's promises for all of my needs. Dear Christian reader, I ask your prayers as I take sail with Brother and Sister Jackson about the middle or last of October, and we trust that your prayers will follow us continually. Without them we cannot be successful. These are three phases of missionary work, and the rewards are equal. If it comes from the heart, namely, pray, give, Read Romans 10, 12:15.

Yours for Egypt.
M. EMMA HALDEAN.
Home address, 1008 Seventh avenue, Terre Haute, Ind.
Foreign address, Senhoures, Fayoum, Egypt.

Eugenic Theories Hard Hit

Philadelphia Scientist Sees No Reason Why Cousins Should Not Marry.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 16.—There is no eugenic reason why first cousins and even brothers and sisters should not marry, in the opinion of M. J. Greenman, director of the University of Pennsylvania. After experiments with rats, covering four and a half years, by Dr. H. D. King of that department, Director Greenman has arrived at the conclusion that consanguinity not only has no injurious effects upon offspring of such unions, but would tend to produce types larger and more efficient physically than those which result from marriages now universally recognized.

"For twenty-one generations," Dr. King said, "I have intermarried a brother and sister rat. The result was that I got a rat larger and better physically in every way than the first ones. A rat is a mammal and man is a mammal; therefore it is not too much to think that the same principle can be applicable to each."

NO ALIMONY

For Women Pending Divorce Suits, is Ruling of an Indiana Judge.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 16.—Women who start proceedings for separate maintenance in the St. Joseph county superior court will not receive temporary support and attorneys' fees by order of the court, pending trial, according to a ruling made by George Ford, judge of the court. The decision is against all precedent in the state, but, according to Judge Ford, is in accordance with a recent statute.

Local attorneys say the ruling will work a hardship on many women who cannot prosecute their suits without an order of court compelling the husbands to support them meanwhile.

NOT LEAP YEAR.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—A woman in Sagan, Silesia, has just been sent to prison for nine months for making an offer of marriage to a Russian prisoner of war. The prosecuting attorney asked for a sentence of one year.

PUTS DIAMOND IN THE WRONG POCKET

Barber Shop Scandal Cleared Up When Man Reads of "Robbery."

BILLINGS, Mont., Oct. 16.—When E. E. Enteline, of this city, started to put on his collar after getting shaved in the Albany hotel barber shop the other evening, he discovered that his cravat and the \$250 diamond stick pin which he had left in it were missing. After accusing employees of the shop of "lifting" the pin and intimating that the barber who had shaved him had held a hot towel over his face so that the thief could take the pin without the owner seeing him, Enteline reported the matter to the police.

Later in the evening, when E. H. Schrock, of the auditing department of the Denver and Rio Grande railway, reached in his overcoat pocket to get a pair of gloves, he found that he was richer by a diamond stick pin and a tie which rivaled Joseph's coat of many colors, than he had been earlier in the day.

He cudged his brain for a solution of the mystery, but was still far from understanding the reason for his sudden affluence until he read in a newspaper that Enteline had been "robbed" in the Albany barber shop. The mystery then explained itself and Schrock hastened to return the pin to the barber shop.

Schrock was being shaved in the shop at the time Enteline entered. Enteline had taken off his tie intending to place it in the pocket of his overcoat, but had instead thrust it into the pocket of Schrock's coat, which hung next to his.

No Scarcity Of Blondes

New York Observer Checks an Alarm Started by Chicago Man.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—There is no blonde famine in New York. Chicago would have this town believe that the happiness of the country is threatened by a shortage of blondes.

The Fashion Art League of America, which has its headquarters in the "Windy City," has sent broadcast the word that it's getting harder every day to find a good looking blonde. There are blondes a plenty here. Three out of every five women you meet along Broadway are blondes. In fact, there are enough blondes here to supply the whole country and there isn't the slightest danger of a shortage—unless all of them should suddenly decide to become brunettes.

There is a cheer in the fact that more brunettes make up their minds to be blondes than vice versa. The very latest fad, decoration here, however, is henna colored hair. Queer how the girls are all crazy over red hair; it used to be a sort of disgrace.

STENOGRAPHERS

Of New York Would Rather Have "the Boss" Put in a Barrel.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—There is no possible chance of caged stenographers being seen in the business offices of the financial district, wholesale district and all the other districts where stenographers are found, not including, of course, the lobster district, as suggested by a Boston woman.

The Amalgamated Order of Gum Chewers met the other day and declared it would not be the right thing to make monkeys of themselves. In the meantime they promise to keep the boss at a distance as much as possible, although they adopted no measures against wearing too transparent waists with too low cut, too short skirts, which cling tightly and hike up much at the lower hem, exposing too much of too sheer hosiery. To the contrary they resolved that it would be much more sensible to put their employer in a barrel.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

I will be at the following places to receive taxes for the following districts for the year 1915:

ELK DISTRICT.		UNION DISTRICT	
Johnstown	October 13	West Milford	October 13
Romines Mill	October 14	Good Hope	October 14
Quiet Dell	October 14	Mineral	October 15
SARDIS DISTRICT		Jarvisville	October 16
Brown	October 15	SIMPSON DISTRICT.	
Sardis	October 16	Bridgeport	October 18
Wallace	October 18	Bridgeport	October 19
Wallace	October 19	Bridgeport	October 20
EAGLE DISTRICT.		GRANT DISTRICT	
Dola	October 20	McWhorter	October 21
Margaret	October 21	Mount Clare	October 22
Wyatt	October 22	Lost Creek	October 23
Lumberport	October 23	CLAY DISTRICT	
TENMILE DISTRICT		McAlpin	October 25
Wolf Summit	October 25	Adamsville	October 26
Bristol	October 26	Enterprise	October 27
Salem	October 27	Shinnston	October 28
Salem	October 28	Shinnston	October 29
Salem	October 29	Shinnston	October 30
Marshville	October 30		

PERSONS PAYING ALL THEIR TAXES WILL

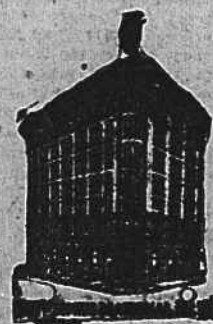
Receive a Discount of 2½ Per Cent.

From November 1st to November 30, 1915. ALL TAX BOOKS will be at the Sheriff's Office, where you will be allowed the usual DISCOUNT of 2½ per cent. Come early in the month, for the last days of November are busy ones in this office. After January 1, 1916, Ten Per Cent Interest must be added. No partial payments on taxes can be accepted.

When calling or writing for amount of taxes, describe the property, state the name in which it is charged and its exact location. We have 27 tax books. Be sure your receipts cover all your property.

Yours very truly,

ROSS F. STOUT,
Clarksborg, W. Va., Box 462. Sheriff and Treasurer of Harrison County.



Wise is He--

who avails himself of every honorable means to develop the good and useful inward forces and powers, which taken together, constitute his personality.

Are you developing your saving faculties? An account with the Empire National Bank of Clarksburg, aided by weekly deposits will give you financial strength.

4% Interest Paid On Savings Accounts

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Main and Fourth Sts., Clarksburg, W. Va.